

SPECIAL  
AFTERNOON  
EDITION

# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER  
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March 4, 1916. Temperature 5 a.m. 55 2 p.m. 78  
Humidity 78

March 4, 1916. Temperature 5 a.m. 57 2 p.m. 64  
Humidity 93 81

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SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1916.

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## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ALLIES IN THE WEST

#### Violent German Attacks.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 3, 3.00 p.m.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, an official report says—North of Verdun the German artillery fire is extremely violent on both banks of the Meuse.

German infantry renewed their attacks with redoubled ferocity in the Douaumont region and in a village north-west of the fort. After a series of fruitless attempts, they were able to make some advance. Fighting continues across the single village street.

The village of Vaux, to the east of Douaumont, was at the same time furiously attacked from the north and north-east.

All these assaults broke down, the Germans hastily retreating, leaving heaps of corpses in the barbed wire.

The Germans intensely bombarded Woivre throughout the night, but the French curtain of fire prevented attacks and debouching.

#### German Attacks Shattered.

March 3, 4.45 p.m.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the communique is identical with the official report, save that it adds:—The German attacks at Vaux were shattered by a curtain of fire and by machine gun fire. German artillery is active at Malancourt and Haucourt. A weak enemy attack in Lorraine was easily scattered.

#### The British Success.

March 3, 4.40 p.m.

A British communique states:—We consolidated the positions taken yesterday, which include some 200 yards of the enemy's original trenches. The prisoners now amount to five officers and 249 men.

Last evening we exploded five mines near the Hohensollern Redoubt and occupied the craters, one of which contained the enemy's main mining shaft. A hostile bombing attack was repulsed. There has been considerable artillery activity on both sides in this neighbourhood to-day.

#### German Claims.

March 3, 6.00 p.m.

A Berlin communique claims a thousand prisoners and six guns in the fight for Douaumont village. It is also claimed that the Germans have improved their lines to the south and the west of the village.

#### An Interesting Report.

March 3, 8.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says it is stated that 500 Brandenburgers at Douaumont are obtaining supplies by a path which runs through a copse.

#### Hot Fighting.

March 4, 2.20 a.m.

A Paris communique says:—North of Verdun there has been hot fighting near the village of Douaumont. We hold the upper part of a knoll on the northern slope where the village is situated. A sharp counter-attack enabled us to regain ground close to the village. The bombardment has continued most violently to the west and the east of the Meuse, and also in Woivre.

Our artillery concentrated its fire on enemy gathering-points particularly near Beaumont, where a marching column was shattered.

In Upper Alsace, we attacked to the east of Seppois and captured several elements of trenches on the right bank of the Great Liger. An enemy counter-attack failed to dislodge us from the conquered ground.

We bombarded enemy cantonments in Belgium and enemy works at Neuville, Berry-au-Bas and Argonne.

A strong German patrol attacked a post north of the Aisne, but was repulsed.

Adjutant Navarre brought down his sixth German aeroplane near Douaumont, the aviators, who were wounded, being captured.

#### Enemy Assuming Defensive.

March 4, 6.40 a.m.

A Paris semi-official statement says:—Apart from Verdun, the enemy is manifesting an intention to assume the defensive.

Fighting on Thursday night and on Friday was most violent in the Douaumont sector, where the possession of the village is still disputed.

The Douaumont affair is the only episode in the gigantic battle which is marked by inevitable fluctuations, but nothing has occurred to shake our confidence in its victorious issue.

#### CAMBODIA EAGER TO HELP.

March 3, 2.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Marasillas says the King of Cambodia has appealed to his subjects to enrol in the Army, arsenals and workshops in order to strengthen the links of gratitude and affection uniting Cambodia and France and to help in the organisation of victory.

#### A RUSSIAN SUCCESS.

March 3, 11.30 p.m.

A Petrograd communique says the Russians stormed Bitlis last night, capturing six guns.

#### A GERMAN RAIDER PICKED UP AT SEA.

March 3, 9.40 p.m.

It is officially announced that a German seaplane was picked up at sea yesterday morning, three miles north of the Middleburg Bank. It had come down at nine o'clock on Wednesday night, while returning from England.

One of the observers was drowned and the other picked up and made a prisoner.

## TELEGRAMS.

### THE ARMED MERCHANTMAN QUESTION.

#### Spirited Debate in U. S. Congress.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 3, 1.20 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that the Senate has discussed the resolution submitted by Senator Gore, warning Americans not to travel on armed merchantmen.

Senator Gore declared that the motive which actuated him was the report that President Wilson had told the Democratic leaders, at a Conference at White House, that war with Germany might not be an evil and might result in advancing civilisation by ending the European War by Midsummer. He added that the resolution was moved on a demand by Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Committee.

Senator Stone, after Senator Gore's statement, jumped up and denied the statement concerning himself, adding that he did not intend to repeat President Wilson's remarks at the private Conference at the White House, because he regarded them as sacred.

Senator Stone said President Wilson's attitude was that if a submarine sank armed merchantmen, he would hold Germany strictly accountable for the lawless act, and would be disposed to sever relations if Germany persisted, and submit the matter to Congress, which was the war-making body. Senator Stone said he disagreed with President Wilson's attitude, because he considered an armed merchantman equivalent to a warship.

Senator Williams, a member of the Foreign Committee, said the time had come to act, owing to the constant nagging of the President by Congressmen, who were seeking the support of the German-American vote. If they persisted, they would find themselves opposed by every other element of the population.

#### Expectations.

March 3, 4.35 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent says it is expected that the vote to-day will defeat the Pro-German resolution, thus showing that Parliament is behind President Wilson in his fight for the freedom of the seas.

#### Big Victory for President Wilson.

March 3, 7.00 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the Senate, by 63 votes to 14, rejected the Pro-German resolution. This is a big victory for President Wilson's policy.

## THE AGA KHAN.

March 3, 6.40 p.m.

The Aga Khan partook of lunch with Their Majesties at Buckingham Palace to-day.

## FRENCH STEAMER MINED.

March 3, 6.40 p.m.

The French steamer Lakme has been mined. There were six casualties.

## CALLING UP MORE MARRIED MEN.

March 3, 6.40 p.m.

It is understood that a farther nine groups of married men under Lord Derby's scheme will be called up at the end of April.

## GERMAN OFFICIAL DECEIT EXPOSED.

March 3, 8.35 p.m.

A New York message states that German mendacity in official correspondence has been exposed.

Count Bernstorff gave Mr. Lansing the affidavits of the crew of the U27 regarding the sinking of the Arabic, but now comes the British disclosure that the U27 was sunk shortly after the Arabic disappeared, and the crew perished. The British possess the submarine's gear.

## CANADA'S NOBLE RESPONSE.

March 3, 8.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states that Major General Sir Sam Hughes (Minister of Militia and Defence) announced in the Dominion House of Commons that 275,000 men had enrolled for Overseas service.

## PORTUGUESE INTERN GERMAN CREWS.

March 3, 1.05 p.m.

Lloyd's Surveyor at Bombay states that all German steamers at Mormago have hoisted Portuguese flags, and their crews have been interned.

## A SCANDINAVIAN CONFERENCE.

March 3, 1.05 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Copenhagen states that the King has invited the Scandinavian Premiers and Foreign Ministers to meet at Copenhagen. The gathering will be a natural continuation of the meeting of the Scandinavian Kings at Malmoe in 1914.

## FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN RESULT OF VERDUN BATTLE.

March 3, 2.35 p.m.

According to a message from Paris, a semi-official review of the fighting at Verdun says the second phase is beginning. The enemy has renewed violent attacks, which have been everywhere repulsed with enormous losses.

The few days respite has been used to the utmost by the French General Staff, and the issue is awaited with absolute confidence.

## TELEGRAMS.

### CABINET MEETING.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

March 3, 1.15 p.m.

Mr. Asquith presided at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet.

### PRIZE FUND FOR THE NAVY.

March 3, 1.15 p.m.

The Naval Prize Fund amounts to £5,000,000. It will be distributed to the Navy at the end of the war.

### THE WAR AGAINST GERMAN TRADE.

March 3, 1.15 p.m.

The Times says: it is understood that France took the initiative in advocating an unparrying commercial war against Germany. The British Government only adhered to the proposal this week, but their attitude was definite, as there was a general willingness to enter into an offensive and defensive commercial alliance.

The date of the Conference of the Allies, which will probably be held in Paris, has not yet been fixed.

The Dominions have whole-heartedly responded to the appeal contained in the resolution which came before the House of Commons on January 19.

[The resolution was to the effect that, with a view to increasing the power of the Allies in the prosecution of the war, His Majesty's Government should enter into immediate consultation with the Governments of the Dominions in order, with their aid, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with our Allies in a policy directed against the enemy.]

A section of the British Cabinet urges the absolute prohibition of German trade for a specified period.

March 3, 6.40 p.m.

Mr. Bonar Law, and possibly Mr. Runciman, will represent Britain at the Allies' Trade Conference in Paris.

### THE GERMAN IN AMERICA.

March 3, 2.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Providence says considerable damage has been caused by a fire and an explosion on the premises of an anti-German newspaper named the Journal. The police attribute the happening to incendiaries.

### SWISS COLONELS IN DISGRACE.

March 3, 2.35 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Berne says that the two Swiss Colonels charged with communicating reports and documents to German military attaches have been sentenced to 20 days' close arrest and have been placed on the unemployed list.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

#### INDIAN QUESTIONS.

March 2, 10.00 p.m.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir J. D. Rees, Mr. Chamberlain said that, according to his information, the cocaine habit in India was not connected with the measures taken to suppress the opium habit. He was in communication with the Raj on the question of conditions of volunteering in India. He had received a report regarding the murder of the civilian Harding, stating that the motive was not yet known. He was expecting further information.

#### MORE MEN WANTED.

March 2, 10.15 p.m.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby said the reduction in the exempted categories was not sufficient to ensure the number of men required, and further speedy action was required on a big scale. He urged that no unmarried man under 31 should be exempted and that there should be no exemptions for married or single men employed in reserved occupations unless they were similarly employed prior to August 15, 1915, except in the case of skilled munition workers. Mr. Asquith's pledge to married men had been kept to the letter, but it must also be kept in spirit. Lord Derby mentioned that 130,000 married men had attested since January 1. Lord Selborne said that many men on the farms who were under 30 were indispensable for the maintenance of the food supply. Lord Harris, himself a large farmer, said they did not need one unmarried man on any farm. Lord Lansdowne said Lord Derby's first proposal was unworkable in the case of munitions and other industries, and it would be most difficult to apply the second indiscriminately, but he considered the Government realised the great importance of the whole question; it had arranged an important conference with the Heads of the Departments chiefly concerned, at which all criticisms and suggestions would be considered. The Government was determined not to allow the effect of its efforts to be whittled away.

#### MALOJA CAPTAIN'S STORY.

March 2, 10.15 p.m.

At the inquest on the Maloja victims, the Captain, in giving evidence, said the large number saved was due to the fact that everybody was wearing lifebelts. The ship went stern at such a speed that it was marvellous that any of the boats got clear. If he had been able to stop the ship dead probably everybody would have been saved, except those killed by the explosion. The number of Europeans saved compared with the sailors was due to their greater stamper. When nothing farther could be done he walked down the portside into the water, and the ship sank five minutes later.

## TELEGRAMS.

### NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL OF INDIA.

[Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph."]

London, Received, March 3.

Mr. William Sheppard, Ordinary Member of the Executive Council of Bombay, has been appointed a Member of the Council of India, in succession to Sir Steynning William Edgerley.

### HOME POLITICS.

London, Received, March 3.

Mr. Bliss (Liberal) has been returned unopposed for the Cokermouth Division.

Mr. F. Neilson (Liberal M.P. for Hyde), who is at present in America, has resigned his seat.

### FRENCH TRAGEDIAN'S DEATH.

London, Received, March 3.

The death is announced of the French tragedian, M. Jean Sully Mornet.

[The deceased, who born in 1841, made his debut at Odeon, Paris, in 1868, in which year he was awarded first prize for tragic acting. He served in the War of 1870, and was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour in 1889.]

### VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

#### Joined.

Private A. E. Martin (late R.K.V.O. and 2nd C.I.I.V.) has rejoined the Corps, is re-allotted Corps No. 1363 and is posted to Scouts Co. (No. 2 Sec.)

#### Leave.

No. 1975 Sapper G. Mover is granted leave of absence from 3. 3. 16 to 3.9.16.

#### Belchers Section.

Members of Belchers Section are specially requested to attend the drill on Tuesday, 7th instant, 7.30 a.m. sharp.

#### Parades.

Parades for Sunday, 5th inst. 9.30 a.m. Musketry (Part II only)—Recruits of Scouts Co. at King's Park. Four members of the Signalling Section will attend for telephone duty.

#### Remainder nil.

Parades for Monday, 6th inst. 7.00 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.—Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section Order dated 8.12.15—Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m.—No. 2 Section Scouts Co. (all members) Machine Gun instruction on Kennedy Road Range.

#### Remainder nil.

#### Detail.

On duty to-night Scouts Co. On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

On duty 6th inst. Centre Section M.G. Co.

#### Orderly Officer Lieut. Danby.

#### Notice.

United Services Hockey League.—The following team has been selected to represent the H.K.V.O. in a match v. 88th Co. R.G.A. at Happy Valley on Monday, March 6:—

1st. Cpl. Vireaux and Edmonds. 2nd. Balmer Johnson, Redmond, Mitchell, Brayshaw, Brand, Sim, Dyer Ball, Evans and Sara. Bally-off 4.45 p.m. sharp. Colours: Khaki.

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